

The Philippine Islands

Warlike Tribes of a Pacific Archipelago

By Arnold Wright

Author of "Early English Adventurers in the East," etc.

IN an oceanic region which is one vast archipelago the Philippine Islands occupy a position of considerable prominence and importance. They look out upon one of the greatest trade routes in the world—that to the Far East—and they closely neighbour the vast empire of China with all its unlimited potential wealth of commercial opportunity.

Nearly all the leading ports of the further Orient are within a few days' sailing of the Philippine capital, Manila. Thus Hong Kong is but 631 miles away, and only 573 miles separate the city from Sandakan, the seat of the British North Bornean administration. Shanghai with its 1,162 miles of intervening sea, Saigon with its 907, and Singapore with its 1,370 are also comparatively within easy reach, while the fact that Yokohama is no farther than 1,757 miles to the north-east—not more than three or four days' sailing for the most modern battleships—has excited uneasy comment on the part of American writers who have deplored the strategical weakness of the islands for the occupying power, the United

States of America. The position being what it is, the islands are likely to become not less, but more important with the lapse of time. They constitute hostages to fortune given by the great democracy of the West, and as such have acquired a political significance which never attached to them in the period of Spanish rule.

The map of Asia reveals the Philippines as a few small specks in the ocean, and insignificant they undoubtedly are relatively to the huge expanse of the Eastern Continent. But if you adopt the late Lord Salisbury's advice and consult a large map, you will have a greater respect for this colonial

appanage of the U.S.A. Your eye will range over a curious tangle of islands, clustering for the most part thickly together and presenting a bewildering maze of channels and straits with, to lend variety, inland seas which derive their nomenclature from adjacent insular territory.

Altogether there are included in the group no fewer than 7,083 islands, ranging from tiny mangrove-fringed islets, or treeless coral reefs of a few acres, to the



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RHYTHMIC RICE-THRESHING AGAINST A STONE

Filipinos are fond of working to a rhythm and in setting the rice they sometimes employ a string band, those able to interpret the music most nimbly being in great demand. Here the rice is held by constriction with a string and two sticks

Photo, Publishers' Photo Service

quite imposing islands of Luzón and Mindanao, the former of which is almost as large as Cuba. The group is a great repertory of natural and largely undeveloped wealth.

Copper is found in most of the larger islands, extensive iron and manganese deposits have been located, coal measures are frequent, and gold has been mined for centuries. There are also vast virgin forests of great potential value. But the inertia bred of the long spell of Spanish rule still prevails to a sufficient extent among the Filipinos to check

enterprise. Geographically, and to a great extent ethnologically, the Philippines belong to the Malayan sphere of influence, which in the days before the European appeared in Eastern seas extended from its home in Java and Sumatra through the Eastern Archipelago to the confines of China. The great seafaring race, overrunning the islands, subjugated the aboriginal tribes and stamped upon them their racial characteristics and to a less degree their religion. It is highly probable that the conquest was never complete: the task would have been too onerous for a people whose home was principally on the sea and who instinctively clung to the littoral in forming their land settlements.

The colonisation, such as it was, resulted in the creation of a number of petty principalities of the familiar Malayan type. Sultans or rajahs, seated in safety in some coastal stronghold, dominated the trade of the islands, and

to a certain extent exercised an overlordship over the tribes of the interior. In the course of centuries the Chinese, with their unerring instinct for trade, found their way to the Philippines and in stolid fashion entrenched themselves in communities which ultimately gave them a notable place among the polyglot population of the group.

The life of the islands, judging from Chinese records which have come down to us, was not of the Arcadian order. Piracy appears to have been rife, and "the good old rule, the simple plan"

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was everywhere much honoured. In spite of it all, the Filipinos of the ancient stock managed to preserve their traditional characteristics when the Spaniards occupied the islands.

Some of the tribes, notably the Igorots, were clever workers in metal, and understood and exercised the art of smelting copper after the Chinese method. They were also gold miners, and clever ones at that, judging from the character of old workings. Chinese influence is perhaps to be detected here, as it is elsewhere in Malaya where old mining operations are in question. Nevertheless, the best of the Philippine tribes were certainly very far removed from savagery when the first European set foot in the Philippines.

Probably the most interesting, certainly the most picturesque, element in the amalgam of races which is to be

found in the Philippines to-day is that supplied by the non-Christian tribes. These, mostly hardy people driven by the advancing tide first of Malayan and then of European conquest to the mountainous regions of the interior, have maintained in their rugged homes a successful resistance to the influences, religious and secular, which have transformed the bulk of the inhabitants of the islands to the semblance, at least, of a Christian and civilized people.

Many of them are pagans of a primitive type, possessing no temples and few of the symbols of religious worship, and observing no rites apart from a few superstitious ceremonies associated with the laying of evil spirits. Their attitude towards Christianity is well illustrated by a remark made to a Spanish friar by a tribesman, who, after listening to a fervid discourse or



MANILA'S BRIDGE OF SPAIN THAT SPANS THE PASIG RIVER

With the Pasig rolling between, Manila is ancient upon the one side and modern on the other. The old town, enclosed within a sixteenth-century wall, has an aged cathedral and an archbishop's palace, but upon crossing this bridge, signs of the progressive influence of the United States appear. Modern houses, tramways, drainage and electric lighting contrast with the remnants of Spain over the water

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the virtues of the Christian religion as exemplified in the life of S. Augustine, coolly observed that no coloured man ever became a white man's saint!

Here, no doubt, we may catch a note of the bitterness aroused in the savage mind by the relentless system of propaganda consistently carried out by the

jet-black piercing eyes and thick curly hair arranged in one perfect ball, are pleasing and picturesque.

To see the Negrito girl at her best one must view her, as visitors to a Negrito settlement occasionally do, playing vivaciously the leading part in a wedding ceremony. In this primitive



BEVY OF KALINGAS OF EVERY AGE AND IN EVERY COLOUR

Spanish military enterprise was never able to subdue the head-hunting Kalingas, who have now begun to step along the road to civilization under American rule. Nevertheless, the Spanish occupation has left a shadowy influence on Kalinga dress, especially in the case of the woman on the right of the photograph. But, in the main, an unalterable desire for a clash of colours remains dominant

Photo, Philippine Bureau of Science

Spaniards from the very earliest period of their rule—a system associated with persecution and general oppression of those who declined to undergo conversion.

On the lowest rung of the Philippine racial ladder is the Negrito, a race of rudimentary development and little higher in the scale of civilization than the Australian aborigines or the Veddas of Ceylon. Of low stature, extremely dark in colour, and with curly, matted hair, they are not impressive as types of humanity. But the young damsels of the tribe, with their

community marriage by capture is the rule, and the young bride is expected to dart hither and thither in the forest, to be pursued and brought back by the amorous swain who has designed her for his helpmate.

The actual marriage rite is of the simplest, consisting merely of the drenching of the young couple with a vessel of water and the putting of the heads of "these twain" together by the wise man of the village. After this they are free to leave on their honeymoon, which is taken in the mountains



BRIGHT-BEADED ADORNMENT

This girl of the Ilongots has a strong Mongol suggestion in her almond eyes. The former inaccessibility of this people is being overcome



WOMAN OF THE SUBUANOS

One of the chief traits of this forest people is that both sexes affect tightly-buttoned clothing, like this full-figured lady



ILONGOT FOREST BEAUTY

Dwelling mostly in the thickest forest, the Ilongots live a wandering life. Like this girl, many have in them Negrito blood



BEADS, BRAID, AND TATTOOING

Native workmanship is well seen in this Igorot woman's camisa or upper garment, from which appear her well-tattooed arms

Photos, Philippine Bureau of Science



KALINGA BLOUSE IN BRIEF

Kalinga girls of this tribe reveal themselves unexpectedly, and are fond of this style in which the bodice ends early and the skirt begins late



GLITTERING GAUDINESS

Old Spanish pesetas and other coins are the secret of this coat's success, giving a wink and a glitter to this Kalinga boy's jaunty walk



STURDY WOMANHOOD OF BENGUET

Situated among the highlands of Northern Luzón is the province of Benguet. Its park-like slopes are suitable for Europeans



WIFE OF A WILD-MAN CHIEF

Among the "wild men" of Luzón are the Tingians. This is the wife of the head man in Balbalasan, a village on the Kalinga marches

Photos, Philippine Bureau of Science



COAST-DWELLER OF DAVAO GULF

In Mindanao Moros predominate, but other tribes have maintained themselves, among them the Bagolos, whence comes this woman



BAGOLO WARRIOR DANDY

With necklaces about his chest and bells upon his highly ornamented tunic, he combines a dashing appearance with a martial mien



FEARSOME WITH FILED TEETH

Besides the disks that he and his fellow tribesmen commonly wear in their ears, this Bagolo has his front teeth filed to a saw-like semblance

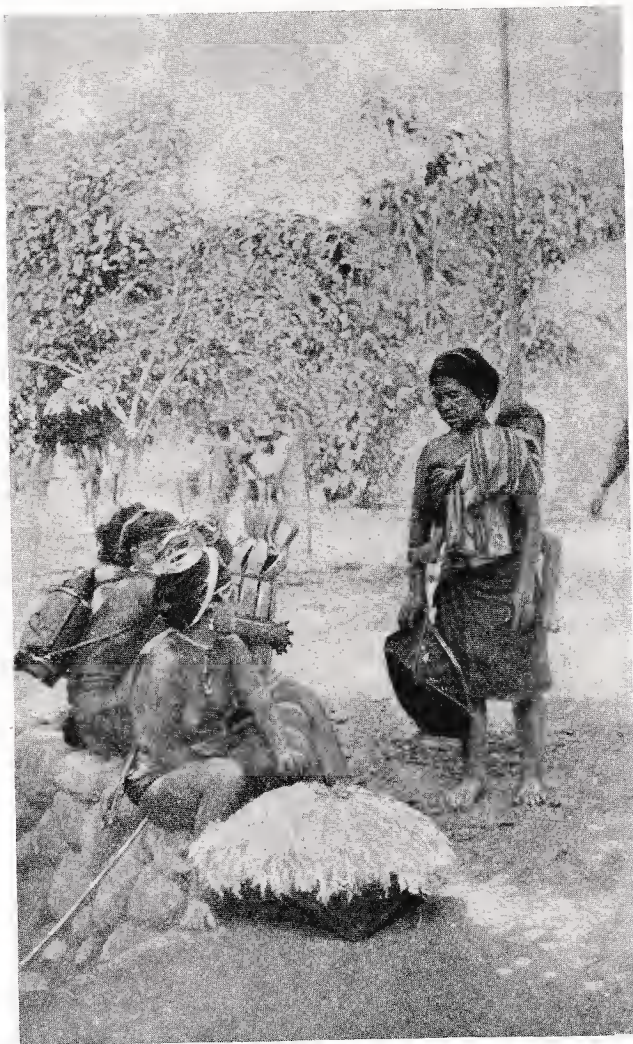
Photos, American Field Museum, Chicago



MANDAYA IN WESTERN MODES

Except for the barbaric display of beads, this lady has adopted an almost European style in hairdressing and the cut of her clothes

Photos, Philippine Bureau of Science



WEARY WOMEN PORTERS' WAYSIDE REST

Among the Igorots the women have to do much of the heavier and more uninteresting work, and among their duties is that of portering. Here a few have paused to squat and chatter by the roadside and ease aching shoulders of their heavy burdens

and lasts for five days. At different times, and notably of late during the American occupation, attempts have been made to civilize the Negritos, but without success. They appear to be entirely beyond the reach of reform as Europeans commonly understand the phrase.

Standing apart as a class among the uncivilized Philippine tribes are the Igorots and Ifugaos, both races of fine physical development and intellectually superior in every way to the Negritos and

their conquerors among the mountain population. The former have in their veins a heavy infusion of Malay blood, and to this fact may probably be due their addiction to head-hunting. Until quite recent years the custom was fully honoured, and in the early days of United States rule the American officers on entering an Igorot village often came across gruesome evidence of a head-hunt which had been conducted against some offending neighbouring tribe.

Civilizing influences are now tending to turn the Igorots from their old sanguinary ways. They are even learning English under American teachers, with occasionally amusing results. Thus, according to Mr. Dean Worcester, a member of the Philippine Commission, who was charged with a special mission to the non-Christian tribes, at the first Igorot school the teacher, a Mrs. Kelly, taught the boys respectfully to salute her in the morning, and shortly thereafter American travellers in the vicinity

were addressed by highly punctilious Igorots with the cheerful greeting: "Good-morning, Mrs. Kelly!" A more practical outlet for tribal intelligence has been found in the construction of bridle paths throughout their country. With their natural ingenuity the Igorots have proved highly efficient at this work.

Like the Igorots the Ifugaos are—or, perhaps it would be more correct and respectful to their masters and

THE PHILIPPINES: *A Panorama of Tribal Life*



This oval-faced Kalinga girl has all the finery at her disposal in bright display, from the disks in her ears to her patterned shawl

Photos, pages 4089-4096, Philippine Bureau of Science



It well beseems the wife of a Kalinga chief to go dressed in her best, especially when accompanied by her lord in all his martial gear



Gloom clouds the face of one of these gaily-clad musicians : perhaps because his fellow-duettist plays his strange instrument out of tune



This Ilongot woman has two compensations: A fat cheroot and a head-band that, keeping her erect, prevents the ache of stooping



Posed with spear and buckler a Mandaya makes a quaint figure with trousers and curving plumes and hair dressed like a woman's



In the wild Philippines the marriage ceremony is often not nearly so elaborate as the costume. This well shows the charms of the bride



In the case of the Igorots true dandyism is not merely a question of the correct clothes, but also of a complete and efficacious armament



This wild-haired Melisande of the woods, with tattered skirts that cling, stands carelessly on just two bamboos to fill her water-bowl

teachers to say, were—inveterate head-hunters. Living in villages perched in the mountains in almost inaccessible spots, they, in not remote days, waged continuous warfare, sometimes among themselves, but more frequently against offending neighbouring tribes. They have been tamed as the Igorots have been, and are in a fair way to becoming quite decent protégés of the Great Republic. When disciplined, they make splendid soldiers. They are brave, loyal, and intelligent, possessing a flair for mountain fighting which compels a comparison of their qualities with those of the Gurkha sepoys. The Americans have trained a number of them to act as a constabulary with admirable results.

The Ifugao as a worker leaves something to be desired from the Western standpoint. He sets his women to till his fields while he lounges in idleness at home. But if he dislikes labour he and his are fond of play, and in the Ifugao villages almost any and every opportunity is seized for a merrymaking in which all the inhabitants participate.

The most distinctively Malay people and the element which is the backbone of Mahomedanism in the islands are the Moros. They are closely akin to the Malay colonists of Borneo, and do not differ very widely from the men of the same race who are under British sway in British Malaya, save that their predatory and fighting instincts are less tamed. Seated in villages picturesquely placed about the shores of Mindanao and the Sulu Archipelago, these hardy tribesmen have faced undauntedly successive conquests. They were a rare thorn in the flesh of the Spaniards, who never managed to get on to anything like equal terms with them until the closing days of their rule, when, with the aid of steam launches, they were able to overtake them on the open sea or pursue them to their coastal lairs and then to reduce them to submission with the aid of quick-firing guns.



TRINKETS AND TITIVATION

From the fringe down her forehead to the bangles on her wrist this siren of the Agusan valley is dressed to break hearts. A betel nut used as chewing-gum incarnadines her lips

The Americans have had their own troubles with them, and some of the most thrilling episodes in the history of their occupation have been supplied by encounters with recalcitrant members of the tribe. But as often happens in the case of the Malay when he has been worsted in fighting a foeman worthy of his steel, the Moros are now content to submit to the yoke of their conquerors. So close, indeed, has the relationship become that they have preferred a request to the Woods-Forbes Mission sent to the Philippines by President Harding to investigate the question of granting independence to the Filipinos, that their territory may remain subject to the United States. They consider, with good reason, that they are a race apart from the bulk of the islanders, and have no desire to be controlled by them.



PATIENCE ON THE SEE-SAW RAISING WATER IN THE BRICK-FIELDS

Perched upon the balanced pole, at one end of which is a counterpoise, stands an Igorot workman. The town of Bontoc, capital of the province of that name, was, during the erection of its modern buildings, supplied with bricks burned and laid by these once wild savages, who have been so successfully tamed. In the background of the picture rise the hills, which are their home

Photo, American Field Museum, Chicago

All these non-Christian elements of the Philippine population which have been brought under survey are, in fact, not strictly speaking Filipinos. That term is usually applied to the mixed race, or races, which constitutes the great body of the population. The languages spoken give a good key to the ethnography of the islands. Although there are eighty dialects used in the archipelago, the mass of the population—eight millions out of about eleven—resort to only four languages. They are Visayan, which four millions speak; Tagalog, which is the common tongue of two millions more; and Iloko and Bikol, each of which claims something like a million users among the rest of the inhabitants.

The Visayans are largely of Malay origin, but unlike the Moros of the south, their interests are on the land and are very little concerned with the sea. They constitute, in truth, the backbone of the Philippine agricultural community, cultivating their coconut plantations and their rice fields with a

patient assiduity which makes them a valuable factor in the prosperity of the islands. The Tagalogs, though numerically much inferior to the Visayans, are politically more advanced, and they are tending more and more to become the dominating force among the Filipino people.

But a fact upon which most modern authorities on the Philippines lay stress, is that there is a growing approximation of the various sections of Philippines to one type. In physical characteristics, dress, and customs there is little or nothing to distinguish one class from another, and a common religious creed tends to accentuate the substantial oneness of the community. It is curious, perhaps, that though the Spaniards, during their rule, took special measures to encourage mixed marriages, the trace of European blood in the population is little marked. The truth is probably, as Mr. Foreman points out in his work on the islands, that "the increase of energy introduced into the Philippine native by blood admixture from

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Europe lasts only to the second generation," because of the effect of environment on the later generations.

However this may be, the Filipinos are naturally a virile race and stand in no need of blood infusion from outside to maintain their fecundity. When Magellan visited the islands it is estimated that the total population did not exceed half a million. As late as 1800 it was no more than one and a half million. To-day there are nearly eleven million inhabitants in the territory occupied by the United States.

The Chinese community must not be left without further mention. As in British Malaya, so here, the Chinese occupies a highly important place in the local life. It has been estimated that the Chinese do about eighty per cent. of the trade of the islands, and monopolise a greater part of their wealth. Although only between seventy and eighty thousand in number, they are

everywhere in evidence, buying and selling wherever there is a dollar to be made. Some of the race are in high positions in the colony, but the bulk of them are content to plod their way in quite humble business positions, keeping before them the goal of a modest competency with a resolute determination, which is seldom baffled.

Here, as in the British possessions, the commercial integrity of the Chinese is proverbial. In the hemp-buying periods the local banks give huge credits to Chinese merchants on their word alone, and the confidence bestowed is rarely abused.

There has been a good deal of intermarrying between the Chinese and the Filipinos, but the descendants of these unions are not usually endowed with the good business qualities of their fathers. In fact, so little does the hereditary Chinese instinct for commerce reveal itself in Filipino



GRASS-ROOFED DWELLINGS OF A HIGH-PERCHED MOUNTAIN VILLAGE

Those of the wild tribes who are content to live a more or less settled life build themselves villages like this, either in clearings in thick jungle, well hidden and approached by secret paths, or else upon a hilltop, whence the view can command many miles of country. The curious appearance of these roofs is due to their being thatched with grass

Photo, Philippine Bureau of Science



TROPIC REFLECTIONS OF A LAKE DWELLING 'TWINX PALM AND WATER

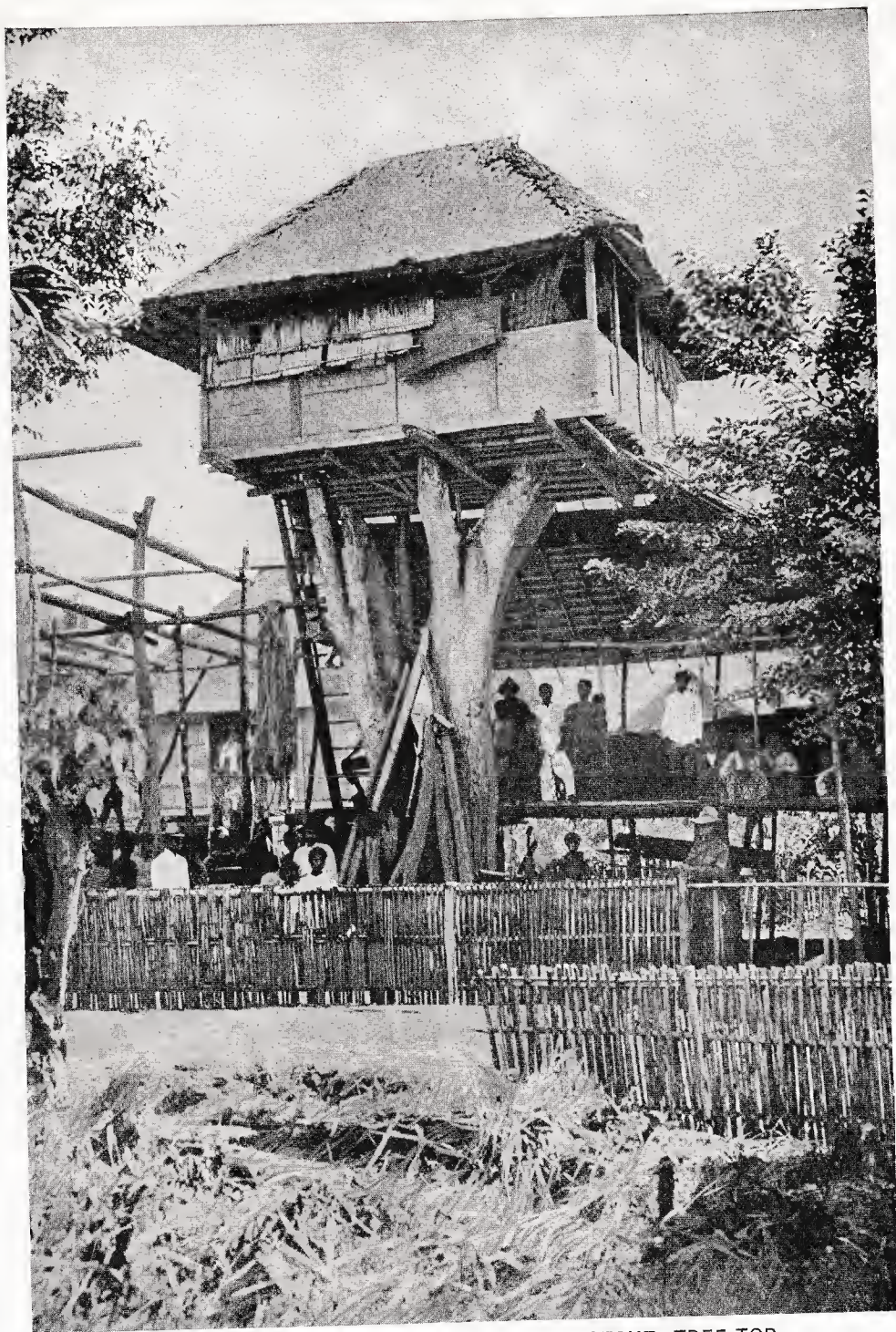
Shaded by the broad green fronds of palms and thick thatching stands this cool house, mirrored in every detail in the lake, where its foundations rest. Space is somewhat limited, for there is but one storey, and that not very extensive. However, such a house is at least cleaner than many native huts upon land, for the lake provides a receptacle for all refuse



CLUMSY HOUSE CONSTRUCTION OF IGOROT DOMESTIC LIFE

Inhabiting the northern regions of Luzón Island, the Igorots are mostly in a retarded state of civilization. They come of an Indonesian stock, and are distinguishable by their wearing the hair in a fringe over the forehead. The baskets somewhat resembling lobster-pots probably once contained heads, forming a sort of museum commemorating victories. Their head-hunting has been suppressed.

Photos, Philippine Bureau of Science



AIRY MANOBO HOME LASHED TO A STOUT TREE-TOP

Along the forest-grown banks of the river Agusan, a stream in places made perilous to the visitor by rocks and rapids, live the Manobos. This tribe was rescued from a state of wretched savagery, and, as can be seen, have built themselves, in their own way, healthful houses, complete with sheltered balconies. The families of this village have even taken to European clothing

Photo, Philippine Bureau of Science



VOLUNTARY VAPULATION FOR PAST DEFAULTING

In the Philippines there has been a recrudescence of the Flagellants. During the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries votaries of this sect overran parts of Europe. Here a native Christian kneels, his scourge cruel with glass splinters and iron



TORTURED TO EXHAUSTION

When flesh and blood can stand no more, a comrade takes up the spiked thong and continues the beating almost to the point of fainting

Photos, Leslie Dix

descendants that a saying, somewhat analogous to the Lancashire "in three generations back to clogs" is often applied to these cases. China, however, is near at hand, and the Manila Chinese will never be likely to die out for lack of efficient recruits.

The Filipinos, in spite of obvious failings, not the least of which is a deficiency of self-control, are an attractive people. Kindly, hospitable, and polite, they are a pleasing contrast to the denizens of other Eastern lands, in which caste and custom intrude a heavy barrier between the European traveller and the native. The open door is the rule in many households—in the country districts at least—and the offer of payment for accommodation would give offence.

Intellectually, the Filipino is well equipped, and by the eagerness with which he has availed himself of the facilities for education, provided by the United States, has shown how greatly he desires to improve himself. Mr. David P. Burrows, the sometime head of the



THE PHILIPPINES: A SMILE FROM FILIPINA

Tartan travestied in scarlet and gold, and a curtain of softly clashing beads from rounded neck to lissom waist, express the sunny gaiety of this sweet sprite from a tropic woodland of the Pacific

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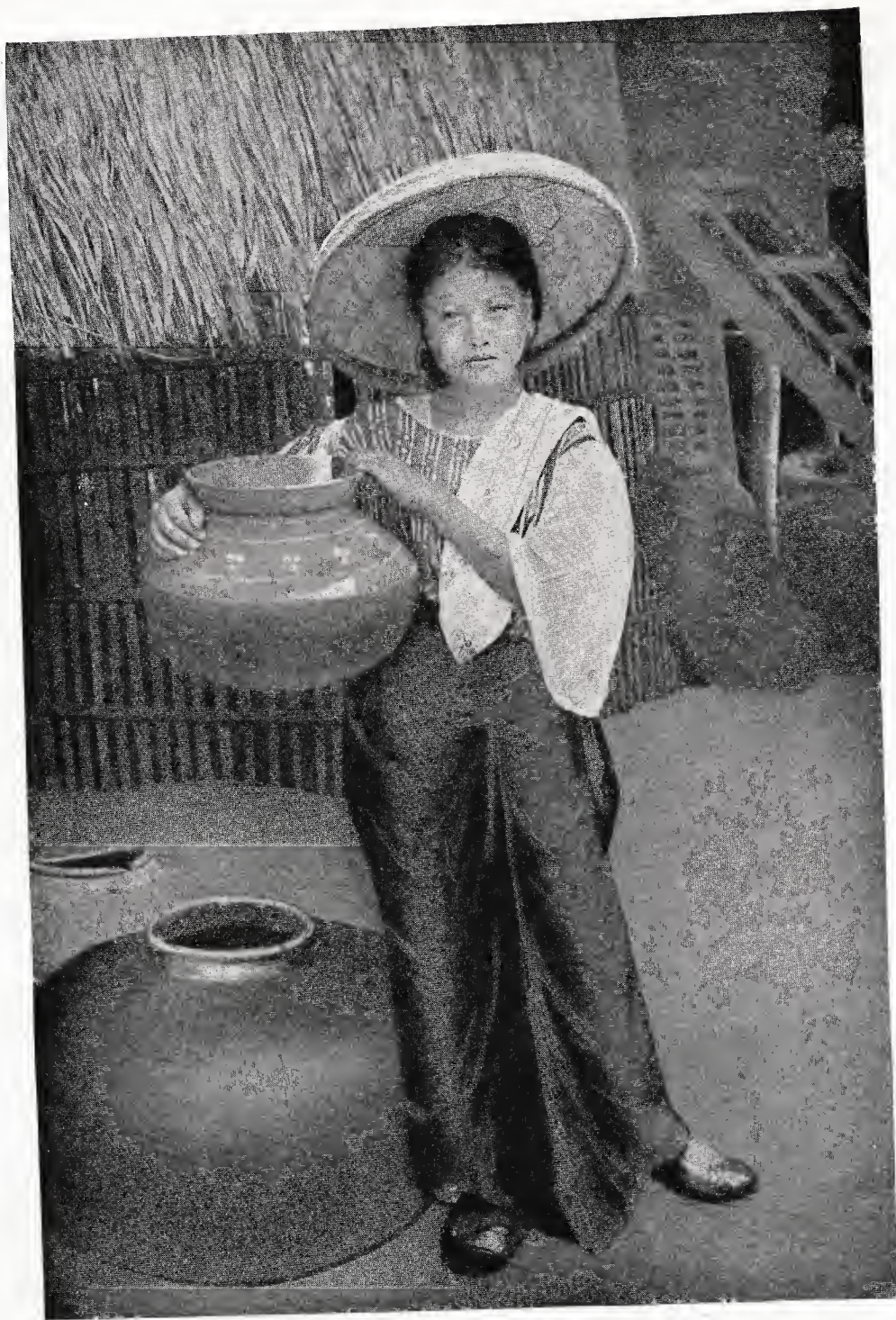
Photo, Philippine Bureau of Science



KICKED PROSTRATE AS A LAST HUMILIATION IN THE FLAGELLANTS' EASTER PENANCE

Eastertide sees the consummation of this willingly suffered self-punishment. The devotees gather in the native cemetery, their heads swathed in leaves, an imitation of the crown of thorns. The flogging done, each one in turn kneels, his back a torn expanse of clotied blood and slashed flesh, and waits with wide-stretched arms. Upon the gore-soaked grass comes a shadow, whose symbolism is plain, and then a comrade kicks him to earth. After some prayers, the sufferer washes himself and goes away clean, as he believes, of twelve months' sin. In this way, an hour's torture brings a year's freedom from moral anxiety.

Photo, Leslie Dix



PRETTY WITCHERY AMONG THE WATER-POTS OF A PHILIPPINE HOME

House-building among the Filipinos is neither very complicated nor arduous. A ladder as seen behind this little maid is the usual form of approach to the elevated front door, while underneath is a useful space for storage. The plaited hat of generous width is necessary in the sunshine of these torrid isles

Photo, Kadel & Herbert



SWART TRESSES CROWN BRIGHT COLOURS BELOVED OF THE FILIPINO

Owing to recurrent invasions, both warlike and peaceful, an extraordinary medley of races is to be found on these islands, and especially in Manila itself. There are a number of races, now known as native, though they are descendants of former invaders. These have in some cases intermarried, and further blended with Chinese, Japanese, and European to produce a multiplicity of types and faces



NIMBLE LITTLE COLLECTOR OF TUBA, A TASTY COCONUT DRINK

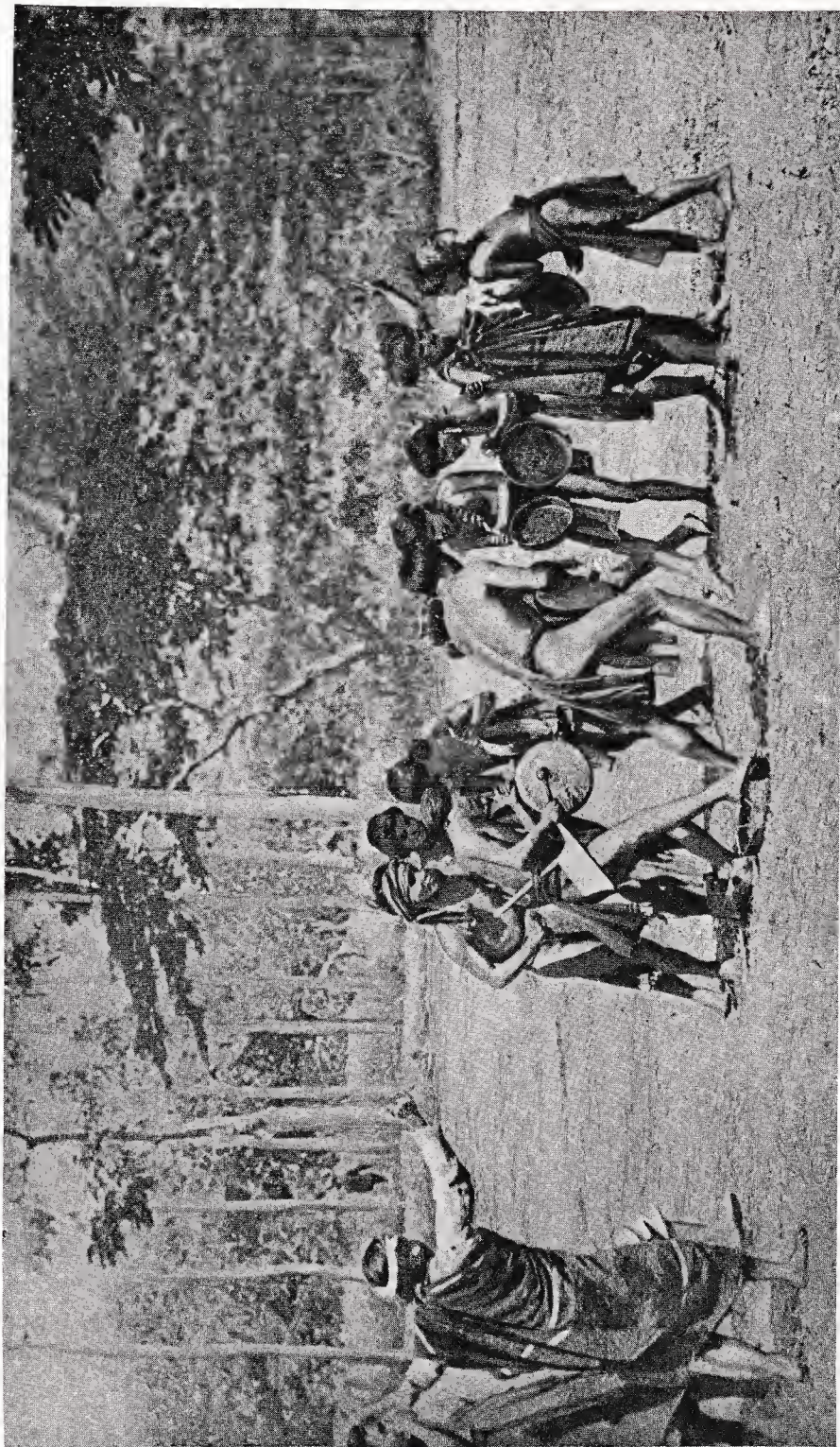
It will be noticed that notches have been cut in the bark of this coconut palm. These enable the climber to get a foothold in his precarious search. At the summit the flowering stalks are tapped and the juice collected either in a tub, charged whenever a fresh incision is made, or in a vessel carried with the climber. Tuba is usually not fermented, and so not intoxicating

Photo, Kadel & Herbert



WIMPLED FILIPINA OF THE WOODS WITH HER BASKET OF FRUITS

Her striped and transparent sleeves are very well contrived to show off the pretty roundness of smooth arms, and her whole dressing is a triumph of careless art. Many of the native women are very apt to learn, and under the American administration they are being trained as nurses and teachers. This girl has the intelligence to avoid both the uncouthness of savagery and unsuited European costume



CACOPHONOUS WAR DANCE OF THE IGOROTS, REMINISCENT OF THEIR HEAD-HUNTING DAYS

Armed with sounding gongs and encouraged to further frenzy by the ecstatic shouts of the onlookers, the war-dance goes its barbaric course. One of the men has a fearsome head-axe in his belt, for in the old days every accredited warrior was an expert in decapitation. In the imagination of this bronze-skinned company, no doubt a bleeding head with still twitching features lies within the circle of their dancing feet



BUSY FILIPINOS' NIMBLE FINGER-WORK WEAVING TASTEFUL CREATIONS IN BASKET-WORK

In the Philippines the bamboo, which grows everywhere abundantly along the banks of streams and in clumps amid the woods, takes the place of the osier in Europe. These various pieces of household furniture, excellent both in design and execution, are made almost entirely of bamboo, and are both light and very easily kept clean. Armchairs, rocking-chairs, and cane couches are under construction by these deft-fingered coolies, each of whom has his number on his hat



STOLIDITY AND PENSIVENESS AT HOUSEHOLD DRUDGERY

Rice is the staple food of most of the Philippine Islands' native dwellers. Having collected a pile in her flat, rush-woven basket, the girl, whose Mongol features wear a lack-lustre look, rests awhile, what time her pensive-seeming sister crushes the grains to flour with a rocking movement of the upper stone. Years of drudgery and the sameness of their life produce these dull features



DARK-FEATURED MILLINERS WHO WEAWE HEMPEN HATS

Swiftly these supple fingers twist to and fro, in and out, till from a shapeless conglomeration of tangled fibre the suggestion, then the embryo, of a neat, broad-brimmed hat appears. The crown is woven round the shape or block seen at the worker's feet. On either side of it are two semi-completed hats, awaiting the final touches to their brims

Photo, Kadel & Herbert

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HANGING OUT HER LINEN

This commonplace occupation, associated with the unloveliness of the backyard, is transfigured by a dazzling kimono and a tropic garden into an altogether pleasing scene

American Education Department in the Philippines, has testified to the artistic bent of the Filipino in some interesting sentences.

"His musical aptitude," he says, "is quite extraordinary. Every village has its orchestra or band, nearly every home a piano, harp, or 'bandurria.' . . . Filipinos recognize good music and prefer it. Years ago, when third-class Italian opera companies regularly spent the winter in Manila, one could see the great barnlike Teatro Zorilla packed to the roof with barefooted men and women, listening with delight to the music of Verdi and Donizetti. The Filipino is naturally dramatic—he loves

to act. Every village festival has its dramatic representation or 'moromoro.' High school theatricals embrace everything from Shakespeare to Bernard Shaw. Fifteen years ago a school of Tagalog drama seemed likely to arise. Well-conceived plays were produced in Manila in the native tongue, full of amusing dialogue and social satire."

Altogether, the Filipinos are a versatile and interesting people, well worthy of the efforts which the Americans are making to lift them in the scale of civilization, although what standing they are likely to occupy in the Asia of the future is still uncertain.



MORO IN CIVIC AUTHORITY

Headman of a Sulu village this Moro, whose coat is almost too tight to button, carries symbols of his office—a revolver in a convenient holster and a riding switch

Photo, Leslie Dix



WARSAW: FAMOUS STATUE AND OLD PALACE OF THE POLISH KINGS
 For 300 years Sigismund III. has stood on his granite column near the ancient Zamek, holding in one hand a cross, in the other an uplifted sword. "When the sword of Sigismund points downward Poland will be free," so ran the legend. During the Great War the terrific shocks resulting from the dynamiting of Warsaw's bridges displaced the blade. The legend has become a reality; Poland is free

Photo, Donald McLeish